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A SUBHUMAN PRIMATE RESTRAINT SYSTEM.(U)
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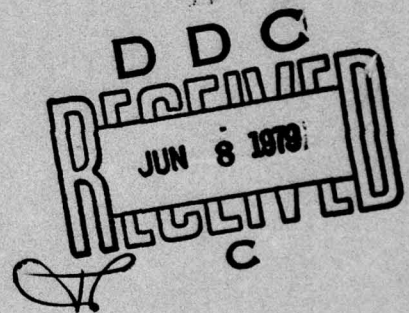
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A SUBHUMAN PRIMATE RESTRAINT SYSTEM

CLARENCE M. OLOFF
WILLIAM L. FINCH



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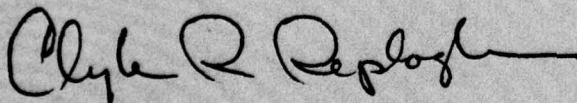
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The experiments reported herein were conducted according to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, National Research Council.

This report has been reviewed by the Information Office (OI) and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). At NTIS, it will be available to the general public, including foreign nations.

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FOR THE COMMANDER



CLYDE R. REPLOGLE, PhD
Chief
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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Restraint System Macaca mulatta, Rhesus Monkeys Papio papio, Baboon		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The illustrations presented here are of a subhuman primate restraint system that is a novel method of limiting conscious animal movement during experiments. This system is especially useful during acceleration and maintains its structural integrity and usefulness after exposure to high acceleration on a centrifuge.		

SUMMARY

This system satisfies the multiple requirements necessary to properly accomplish acceleration stress experiments where conscious subhuman primates are used as subjects. Although developed primarily for dynamic experiments, the PRS serves well for short term static use.

Devices exposed to acceleration of the magnitude generated by the Dynamic Environment Simulator (DES) generally require stringent measures to contend with the rigors of dynamic stresses. However, by using this system many high G experiments have been accomplished; many other experiments can be done that would require lesser physical demands.

Due to the versatility many of the PRS diverse applications are readily achieved. Some specific examples of this system's versatility are use of different animal species, variability of animal size and body shape, dynamic and static use, a safe condition for investigators when the animal is conscious, but restrained to avoid injury, emphasis on a minimum restraint area allowing a large area of animal exposure for instrumentation of the animal. Uses other than those applications mentioned above can be made of the PRS as it is presented and illustrated in the Materials Section of this report.

The present PRS has been in use on the centrifuge in support of specific experiments in excess of 100 acceleration exposures and continues to function as required. Considering the repeated use of this system the initial cost and maintenance fees seem minimal. A larger version of this same chair is under consideration to satisfy experiments that will require very large animals in the 60-90 lb range.

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PREFACE

This report was prepared by the Simulation Support Branch, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio 45433.

The authors gratefully acknowledge Katherine C. Smith, Kevin J. Greenlees and Twyla J. Robinson for their assistance in preparing this report and Patricia M. Lewandowski for assistance in the final arrangement and preparation of this report.

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INTRODUCTION

The necessity to fabricate this Primate Restraint System (PRS) originated from a series of dynamic experiments whereby conscious subhuman primate subjects were exposed to acceleration stress. Several other restraint systems have been developed (1,2,3). The large size (10-40 lb) conscious animals used to satisfy our experimental design prevented the use of these other restraint systems. Conscious subhuman primates can become vicious, aggressive and difficult to manage. This is dangerous to the investigators and animal handlers when conventional restraints are used. Using the PRS illustrated here, (Fig. 1) the restrained animals do not remain excited or apprehensive, but become calm during the experiments, reducing the changes to compromise the data. This affords greater safety for the investigators and protects the animal from harm or injury, yielding valid experimental results and maximum data usage. This PRS (Fig. 2) was exposed to high acceleration (25G) using AMRL's Dynamic Environment Simulator (DES) with favorable results at all G levels.

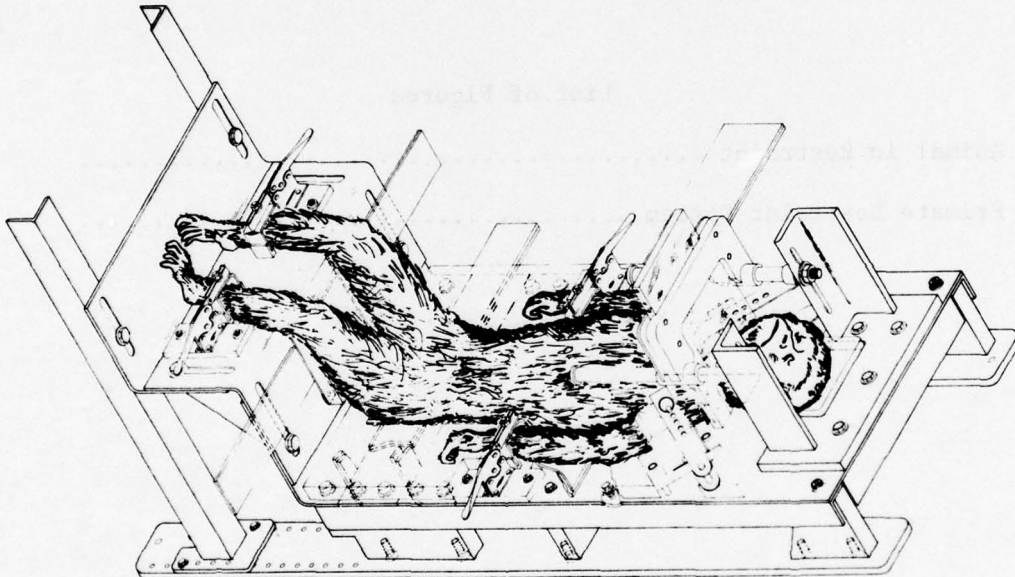


FIGURE 1. Animal In Restraint

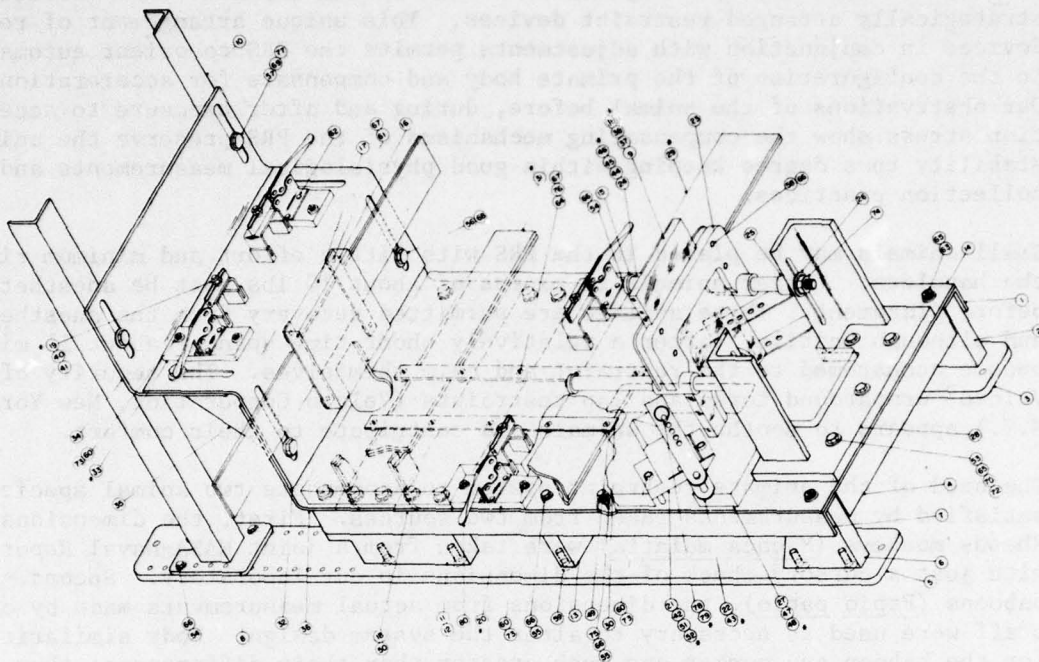


FIGURE 2. Primate Restraint System

OBJECTIVES

The basic objective of this system is to maintain, as much as possible, stable and practical conditions that contribute to a physiological norm for primates exposed to acceleration stress. There are some considerations within this basic objective that contribute to acceptable physiological conditions. The system must permit the use of conscious animals in a manner that is safe for the investigators and prevents undue harm to the animals. The system should accommodate a range of animals between 10-40 lb, and withstand high acceleration without any structural damage. Restraints should be arranged so simple that work in conjunction with each other should have maximal holding power, but cover just a small part of the body to permit easy access to the animal. Leads from physiological monitoring instruments must be accessible to the investigator, but out of the animal's reach. A small amount of removable absorbable material is preferred to contribute to an easily cleaned, sanitary system. Bony prominences should be protected and the contour of the primate body under G maintained to enhance animal comfort. A highly desirable feature would be a head-neck restraint that also prevents stragulation during acceleration stress.

RESULTS

Satisfactory solution of the objectives was achieved through the development of a system with multiple adjustments. The system was made more versatile by strategically arranged restraint devices. This unique arrangement of restraint devices in conjunction with adjustments permits the PRS to orient automatically to the configuration of the primate body and compensate for acceleration stress. Our observations of the animal before, during and after exposure to acceleration stress show the compensating mechanisms of the PRS preserve the animal's stability to a degree keeping within good physiological measurements and data collection practices.

Small animals may be placed in the PRS with little effort and minimum risk to the handlers. Larger animals in excess of about 10 lbs must be anesthetized before placement. These animals are permitted recovery from the anesthetic and although hostile, (after a relatively short time span of about 15 minutes), become accustomed to the restraint and calm themselves. The security of the Velcro^R wraparound torso and lap restraints (Velcro Corporation, New York, N.Y.) appears to soothe the animals and contribute to their comfort.

The need of the primate restraint system to accomodate two animal species was satisfied by measurements taken from two sources. First, the dimensions of Rhesus monkeys (Macaca mulatta) were taken from a joint NASA-Naval Report (4) with just a cursory check of the dimensions in our laboratory. Second, for baboons (Papio papio), the dimensions from actual measurements made by our staff were used as necessary to alter the system design. Body similarities for the baboon and monkey are much greater than their differences; thus, minor changes will permit use of the PRS for either species.

Figures and illustrations contained herein are adequate to derive all component functions of the system including some that may be necessary to satisfy experimental designs different from ours. Certain areas of the system will be expanded upon to show the intent of the total system. The materials used to fabricate this system are either physically strong enough to withstand the high gravitational forces generated by the 20 ft. radius centrifuge, or their arrangement in the system is such that up to 25 G can be withstood by this system without any structural damage.

The total restraint requires a series of lesser restraint devices that, of necessity, work in conjunction with each other to obtain maximum holding power. Restraint of 3 main body areas is sufficient to prevent escape and permit many large areas of the animal to be exposed for placement of instrumentation sensing detectors. The lower extremities are kept in place by over-the-center U clamps with an assist by a lap wraparound of Velcro on a nylon belt. The upper extremities also use over-the-center U clamps, but the assist device to prevent the extraction of the lower arm or wrist from the U clamp is a special elbow restraint that swivels during animal movement or acceleration. The self compensating head-neck restraint is the most important part of the entire system. It restrains in a manner that permits exposure of animals to acceleration stress without strangulation or occlusion of major vessels to the head. Various sizes are available for either baboon or monkey and can be easily changed.

Those areas of the animals that are exposed to the PRS are padded with a small amount of reusable material that can be removed to sanitize the system between experimental animals.

The backplate of the system is adjustable to fit various animal sizes, and also allows ready access to leads from physiological monitoring instruments frequently used with this system. The hole in the backplate for these leads is out of the animals reach.

The system allows the animal to be properly restrained, with all four extremities exposed, and the head, neck and abdomen easily accessible for instrumentation. Essentially the same conditions are maintained, permitting data to be collected and reproduced if necessary and so enhance the validity of each experiment.

APPLICATIONS

The primary application of this system is to provide a tool for the restraint of subhuman primates while under acceleration stress. The system also provides restraint and protection for an animal recovering from the anesthesia used in surgical procedures (6).

A unique feature of the Primate Restraint System is adaptability to a wide range of invasive investigative procedures. Wide exposure of body surface area combined with immobilization of the animal provides an excellent platform for the use of various tissue and vascular probes and catheters. Vascular injection of microspheres may be used to determine regional perfusion and cardiac output (5,6). Cardiac output may also be monitored using thermal (6) and dye dilution techniques, or vascular flow probes. Standard transducers may be used to measure blood pressure (6). Tissue probes may be used to measure pH, or oxygen tension, including cerebral oxygen.

These are just a sample of the applications opened with the use of the PRS. These procedures have been successfully tested on the PRS where indicated by the reference citations. Modifications of these procedures, or the restraint system itself, limits application of this system to the imagination of the investigator.

Those areas of the animal that are exposed to the FWS are padded with a small amount of removable material that can be removed to maintain the system between experimental animals.

The backplate of the system is adjustable to fit various animal sizes, and also allows ready access to leads from physiological monitoring instruments. The hole in the backplate for these leads is out of the animal's reach.

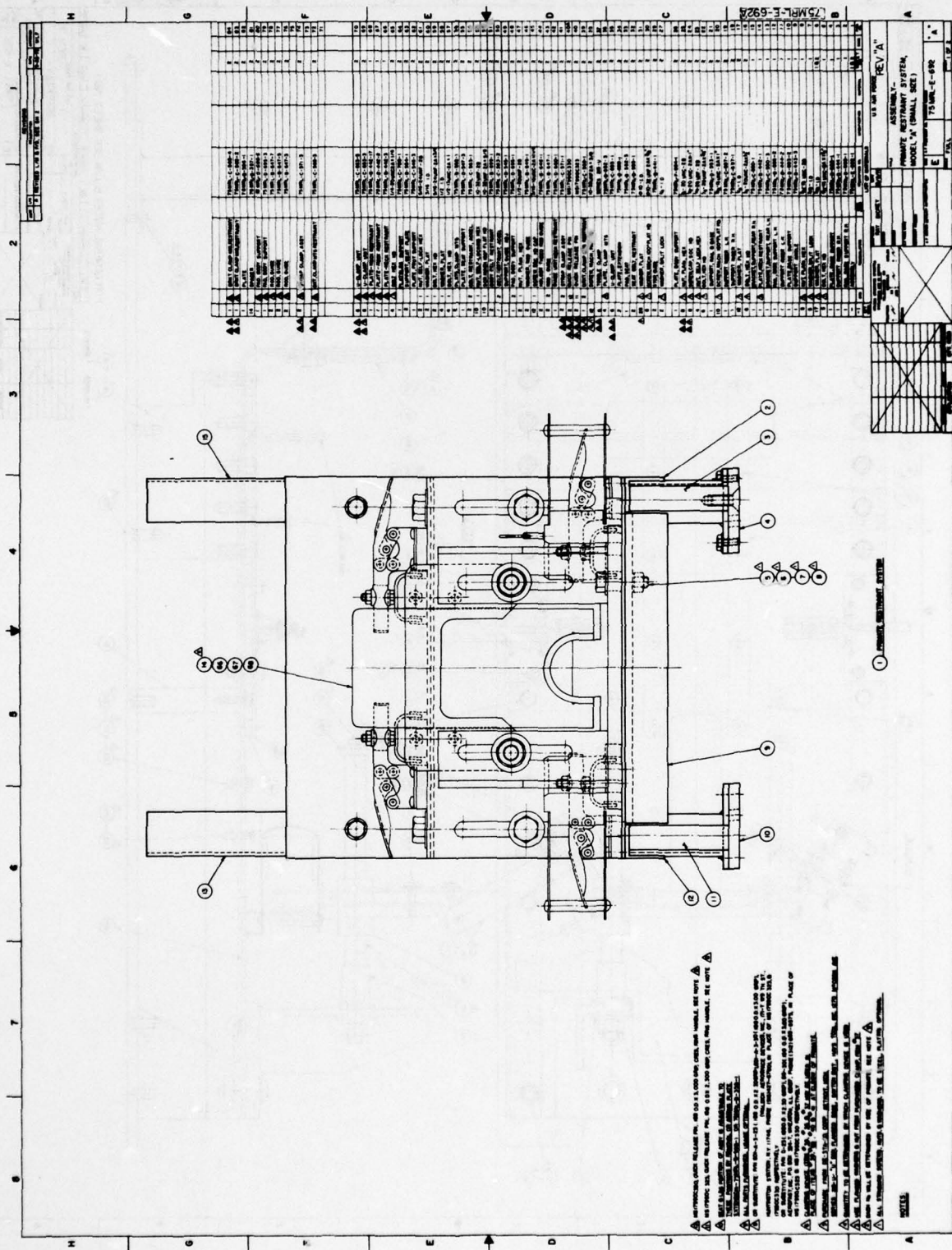
The system allows the animal to be properly restrained, with all four extremities exposed, and the head, chest and abdomen easily accessible for instrumentation. Essentially the same conditions are maintained, permitting data to be collected and represented if necessary, and so enhance the validity of each experiment.

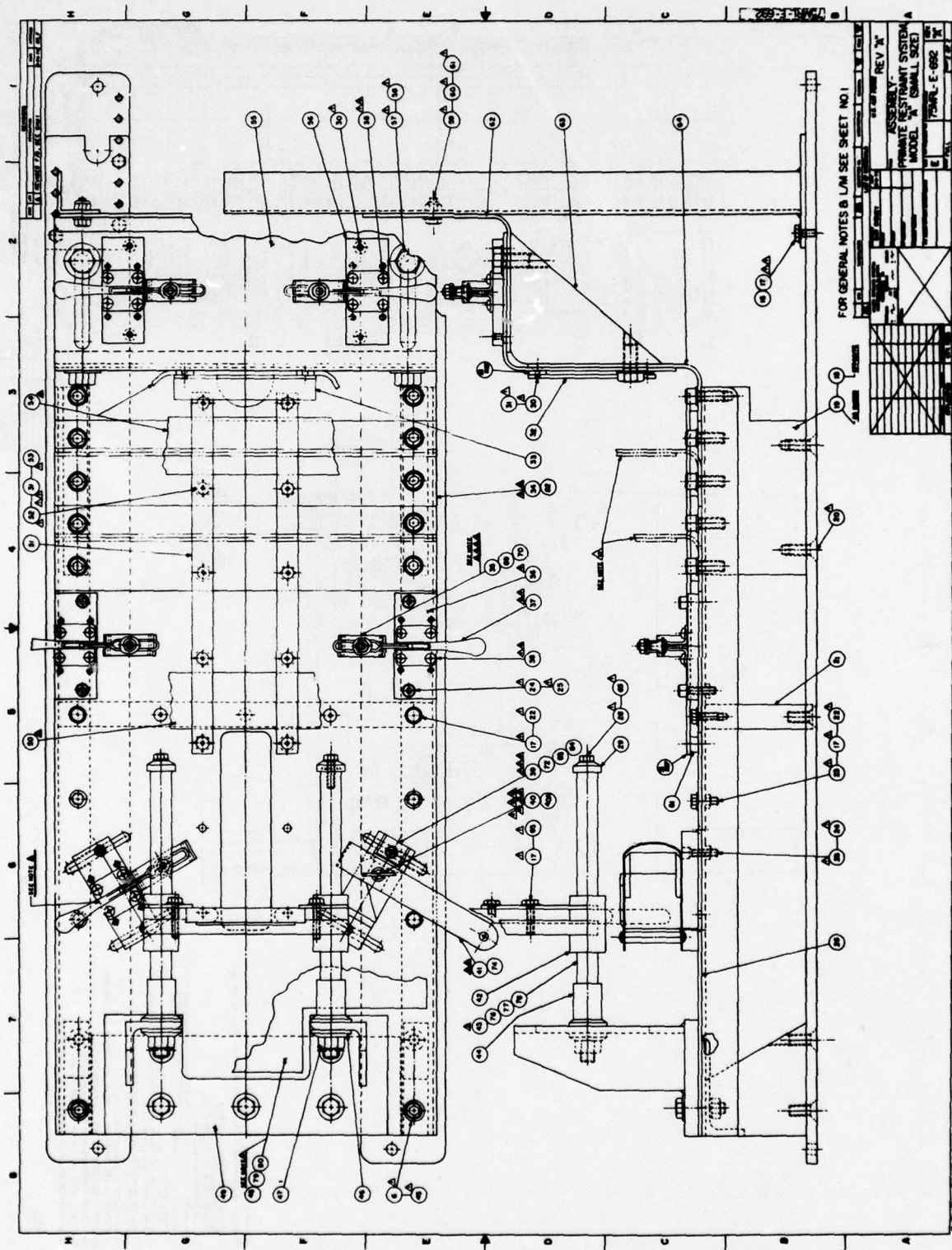
APPLICATIONS

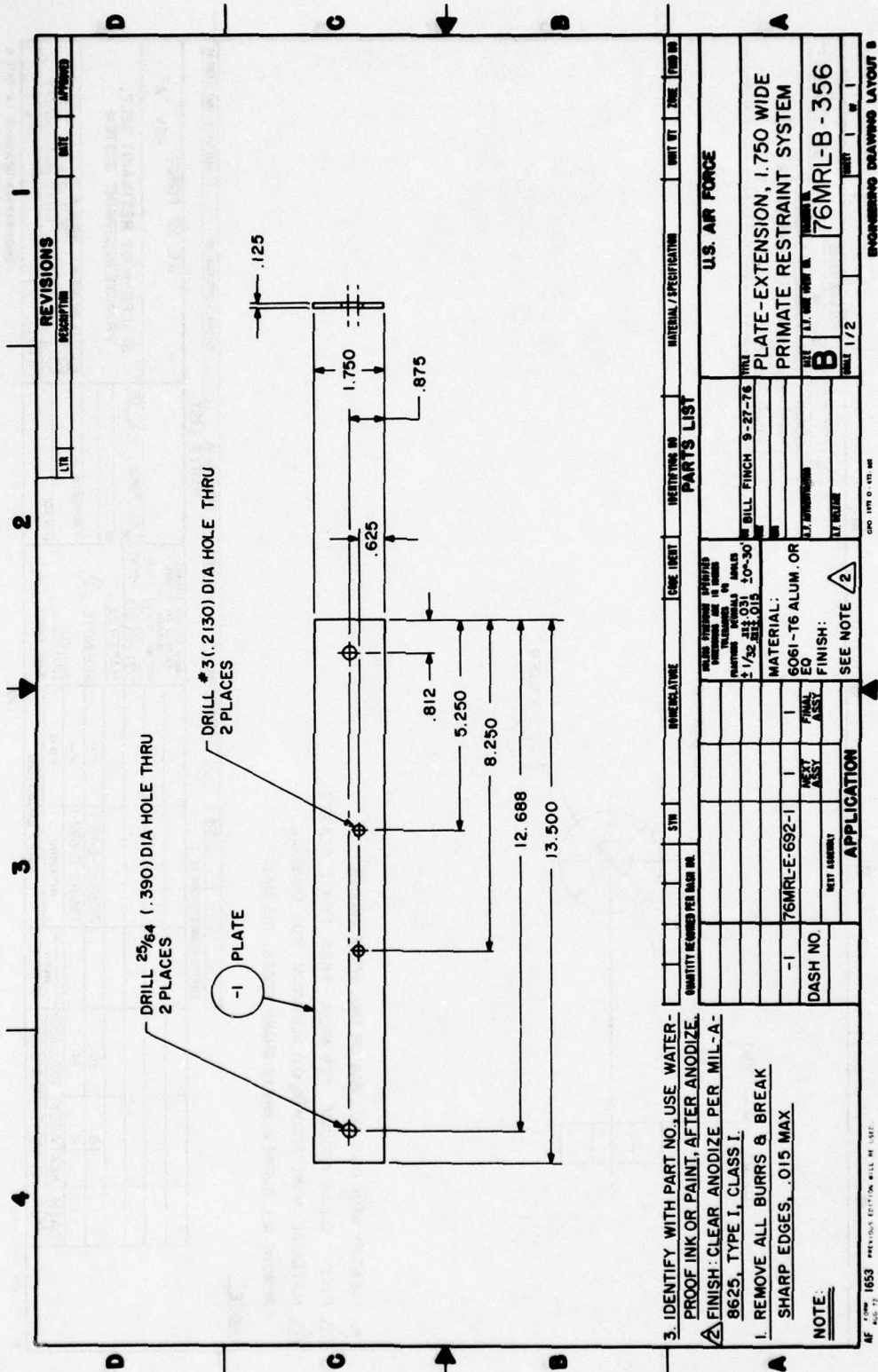
The primary application of this system is to provide a tool for the testing of numerous animals while under monitoring stress. The system also provides restraint and protection for an animal recovering from the anesthesia used in surgical procedures (a).

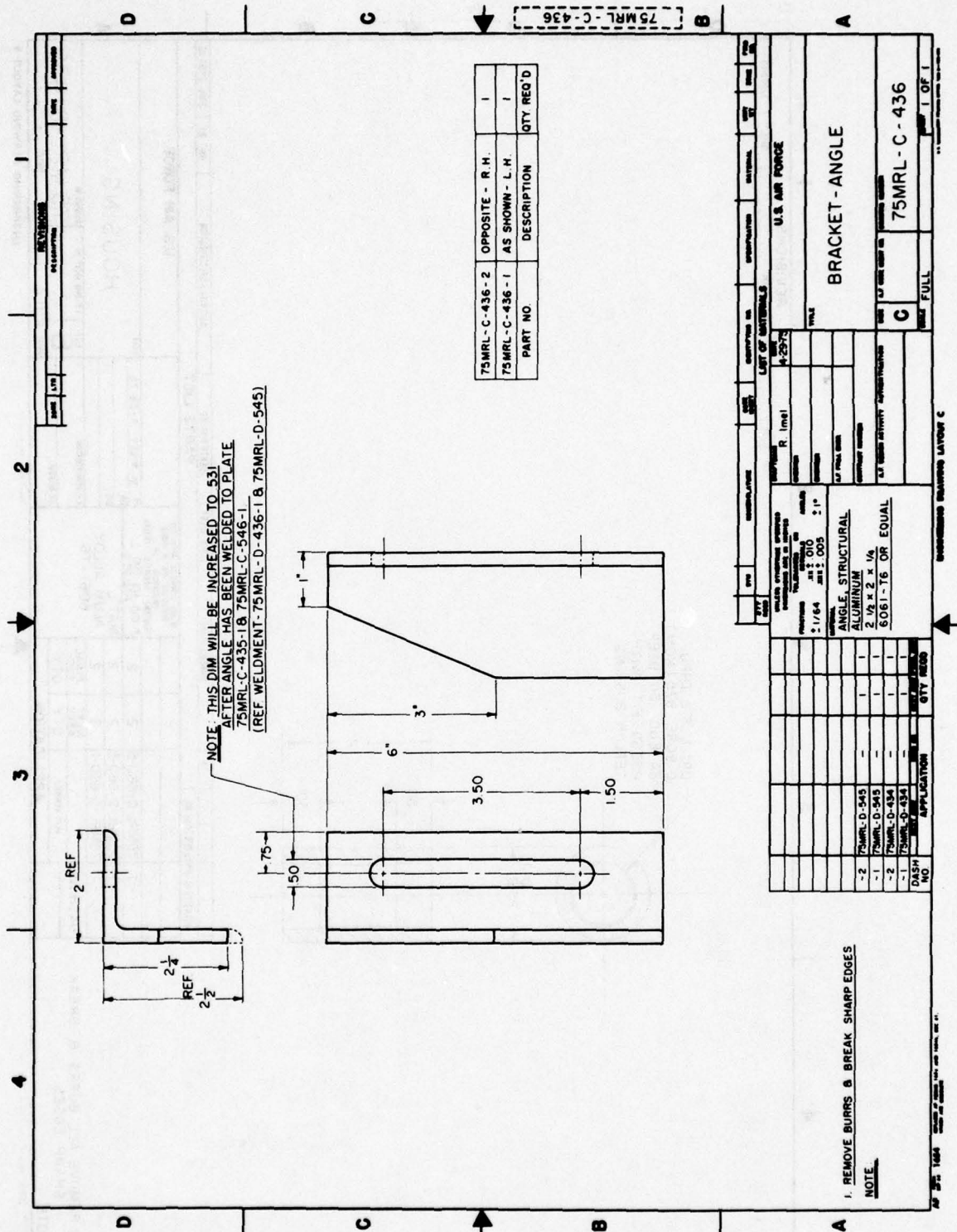
A unique feature of the Friend Research System is adaptability to a wide range of invasive investigative procedures. A response of body surface area combined with immobilization of the animal provides an excellent platform for the use of various probes and vascular probes and catheters. Vascular injection of a catheter may be used to determine regional perfusion and cardiac output (b). Cardiac output may also be monitored using thermal (c) and dye dilution techniques, or vascular flow probes. Standard transducers may be used to measure blood pressure (d). Tissue probes may be used to measure pH or oxygen tension, including cerebral oxygen.

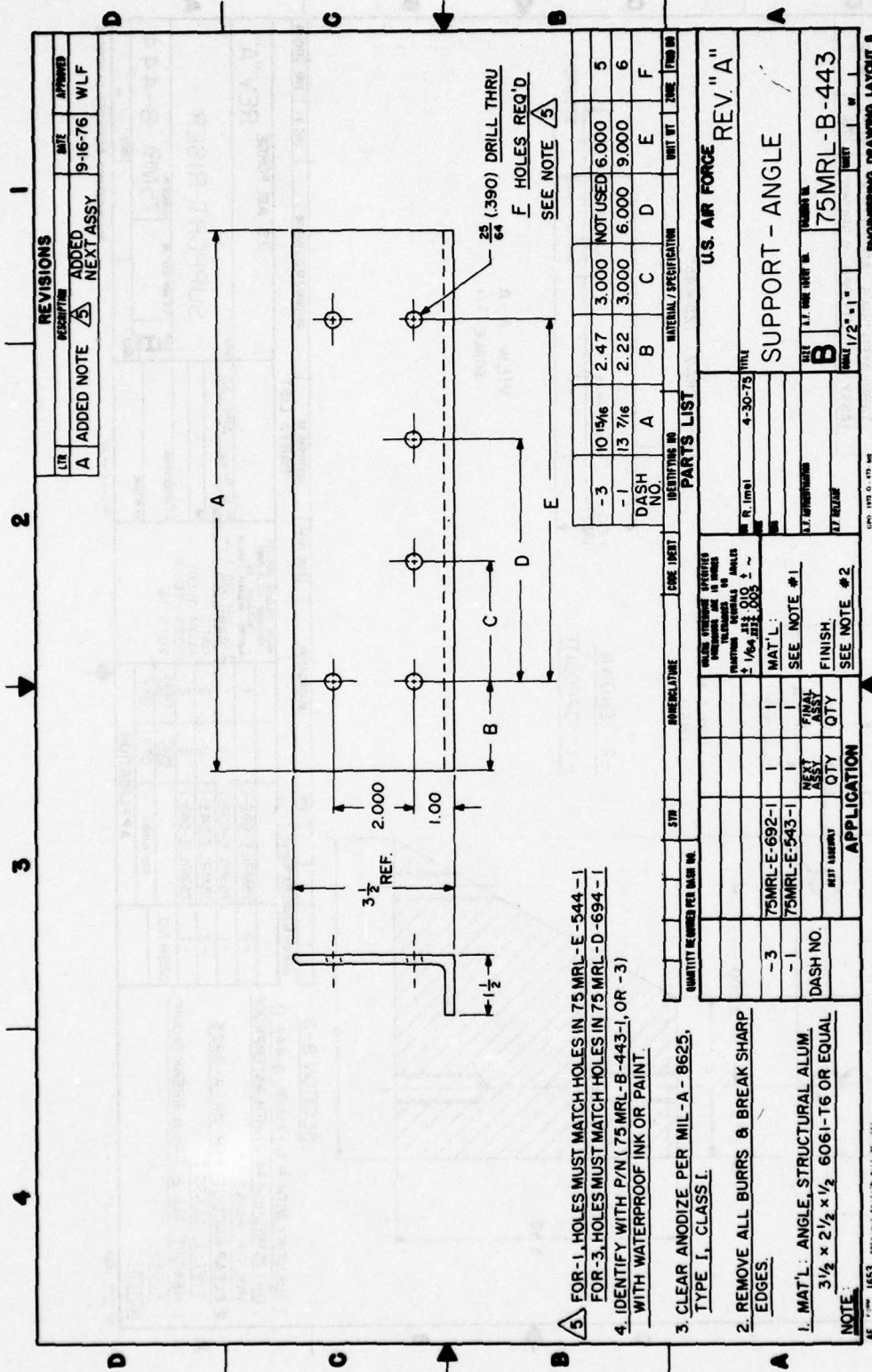
There are four examples of the applications opened with the use of the FRS. These procedures have been successfully tested on the FRS where indicated by the reference citations. Modifications of these procedures, or the restraint system itself, limit application of this system to the investigation of the investigation.











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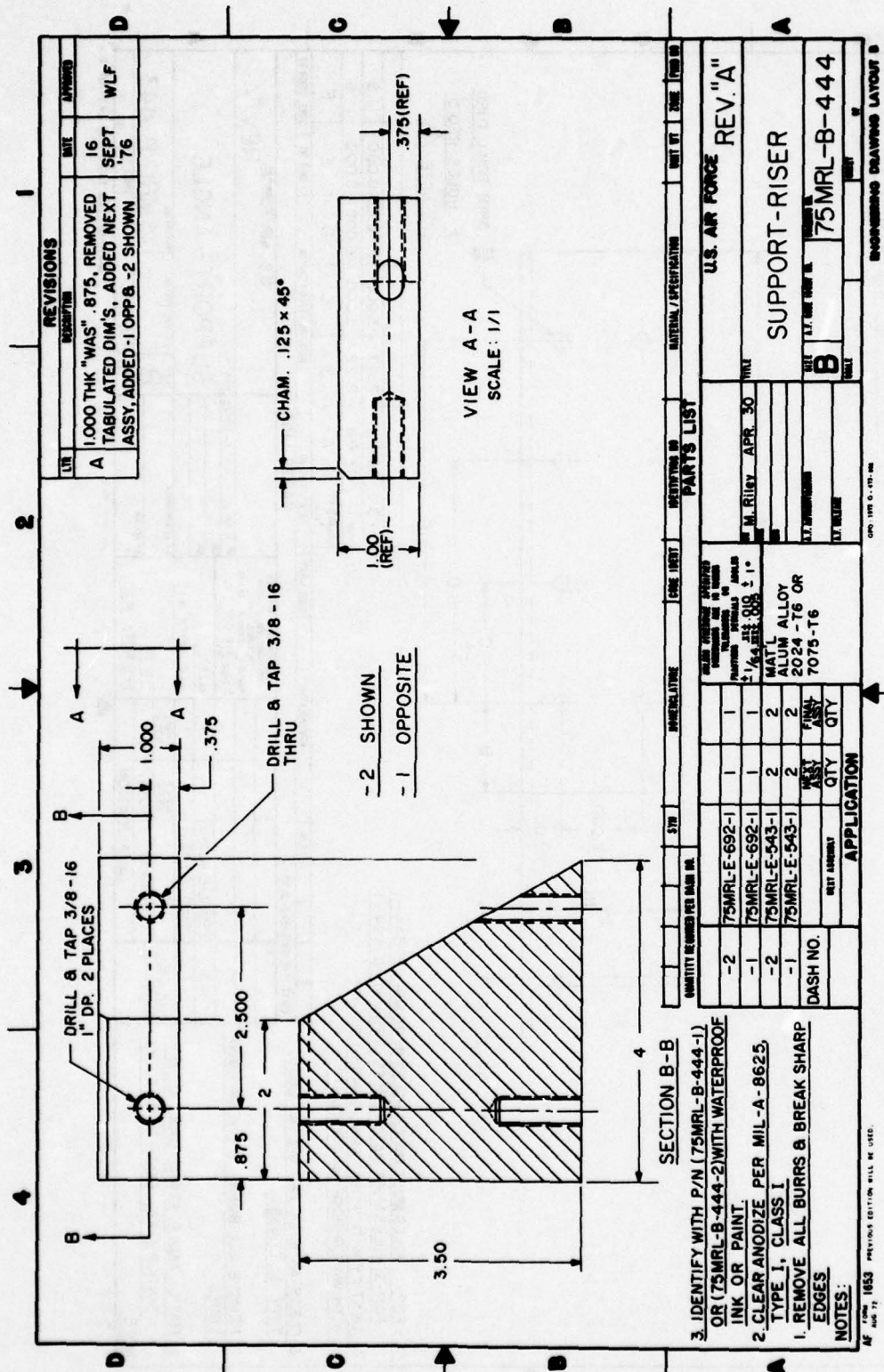
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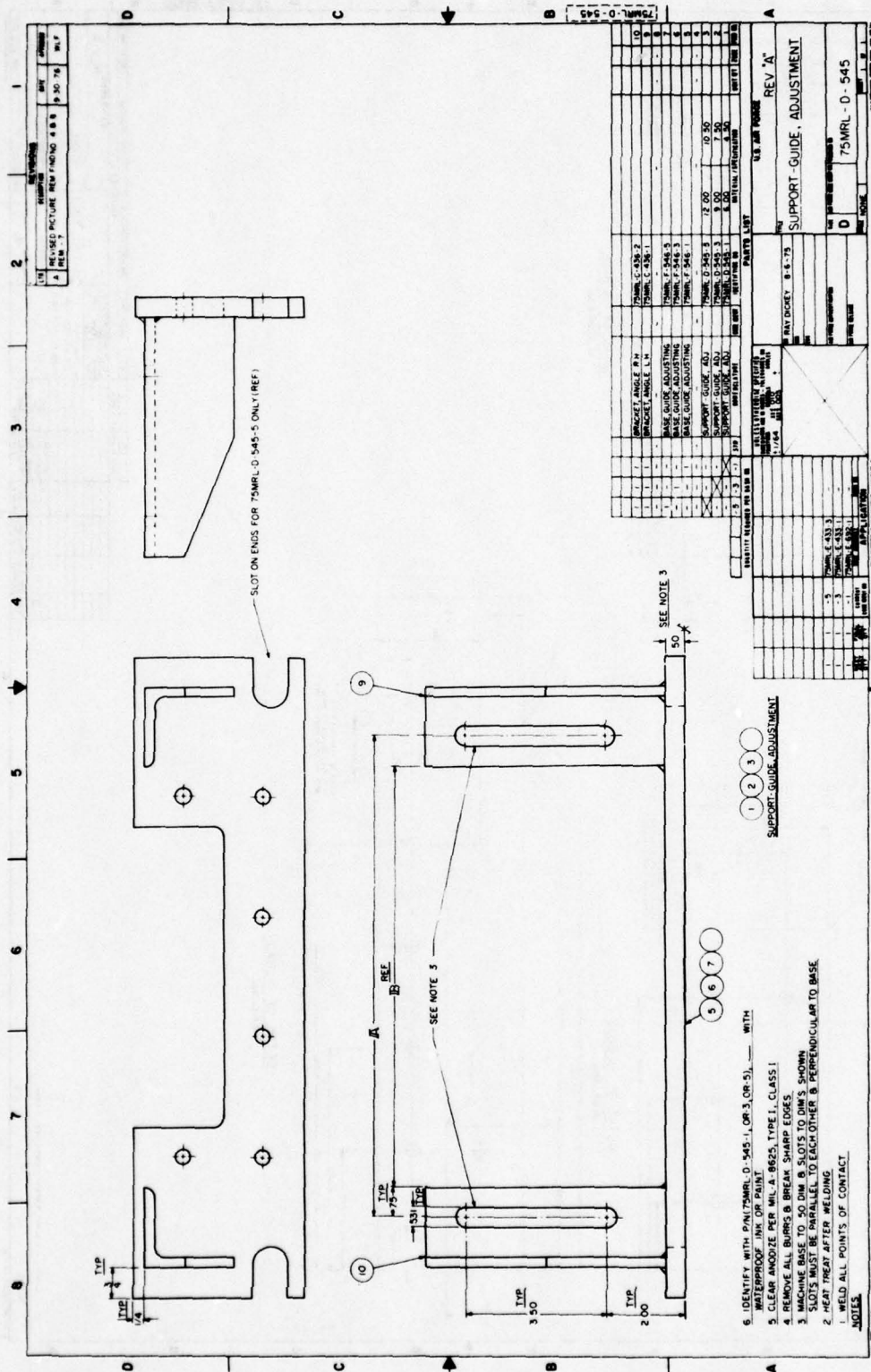
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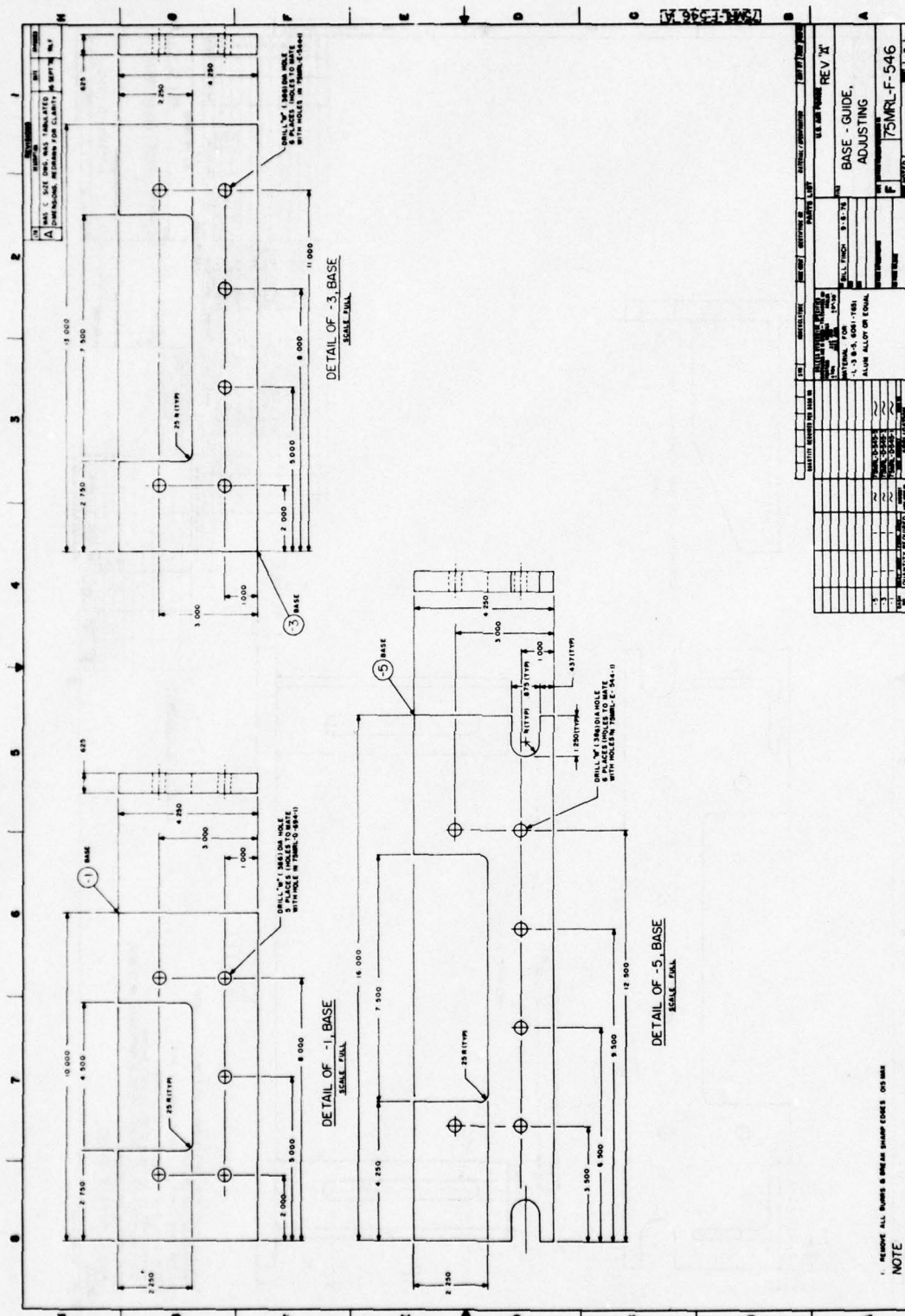
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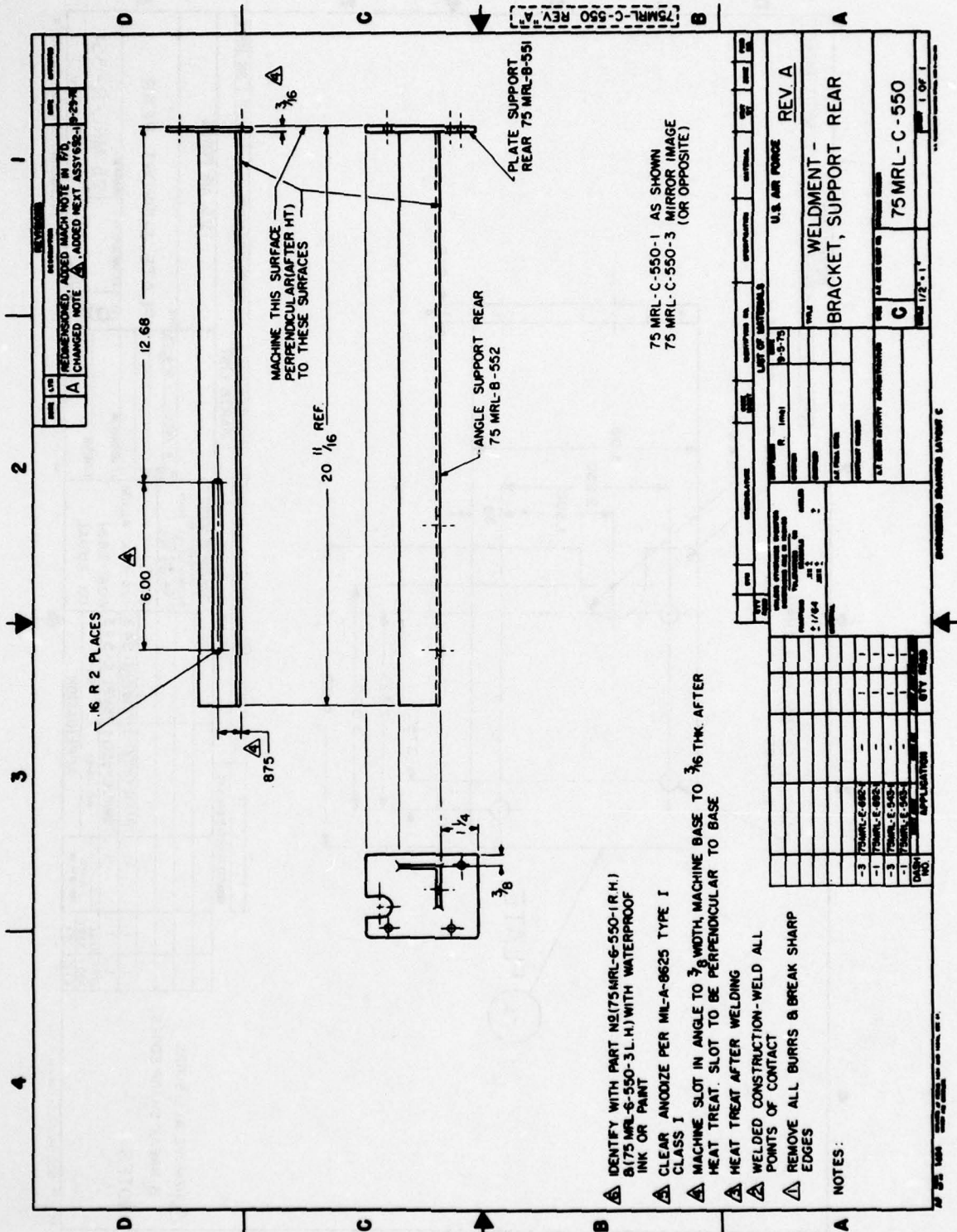
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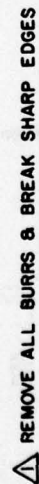


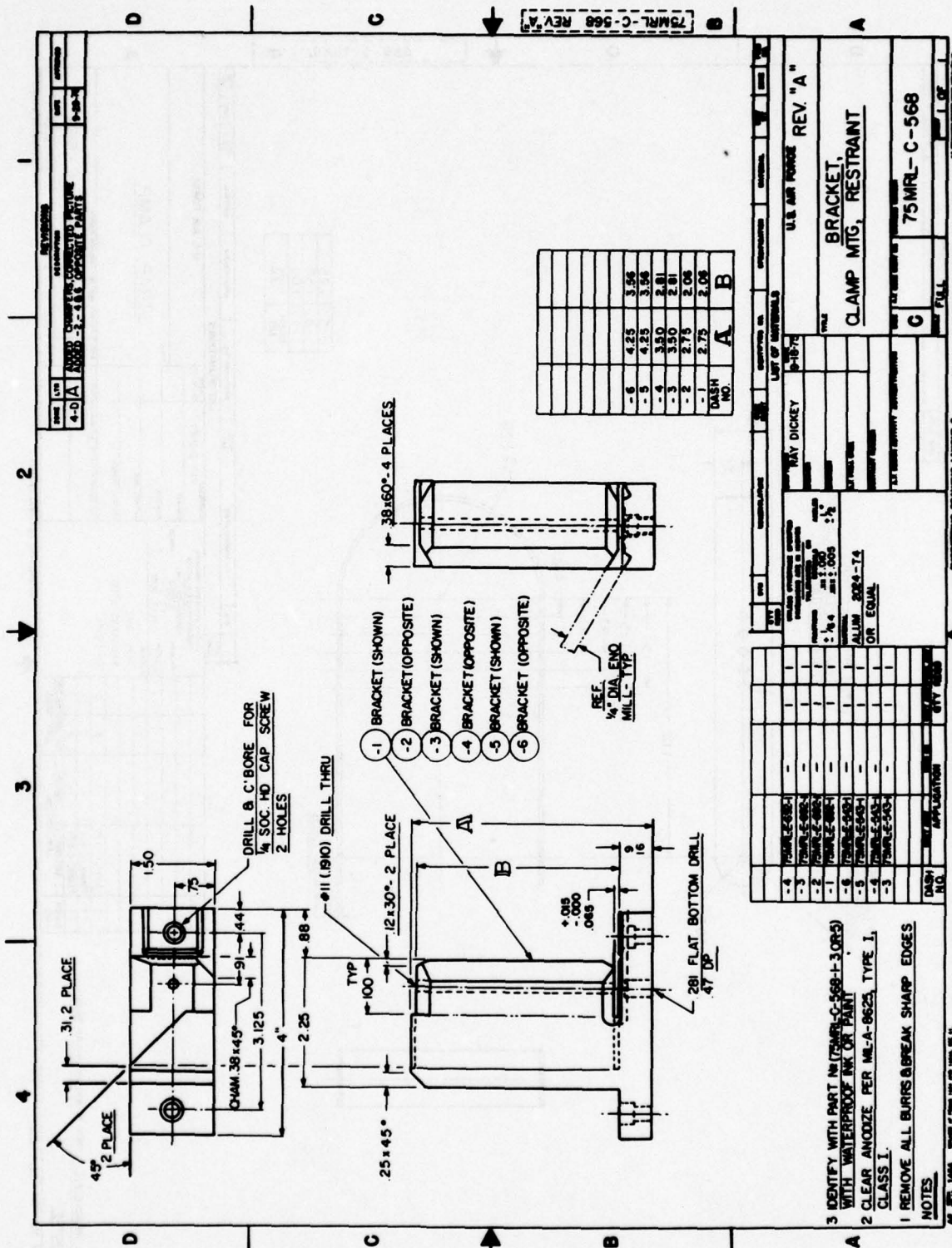






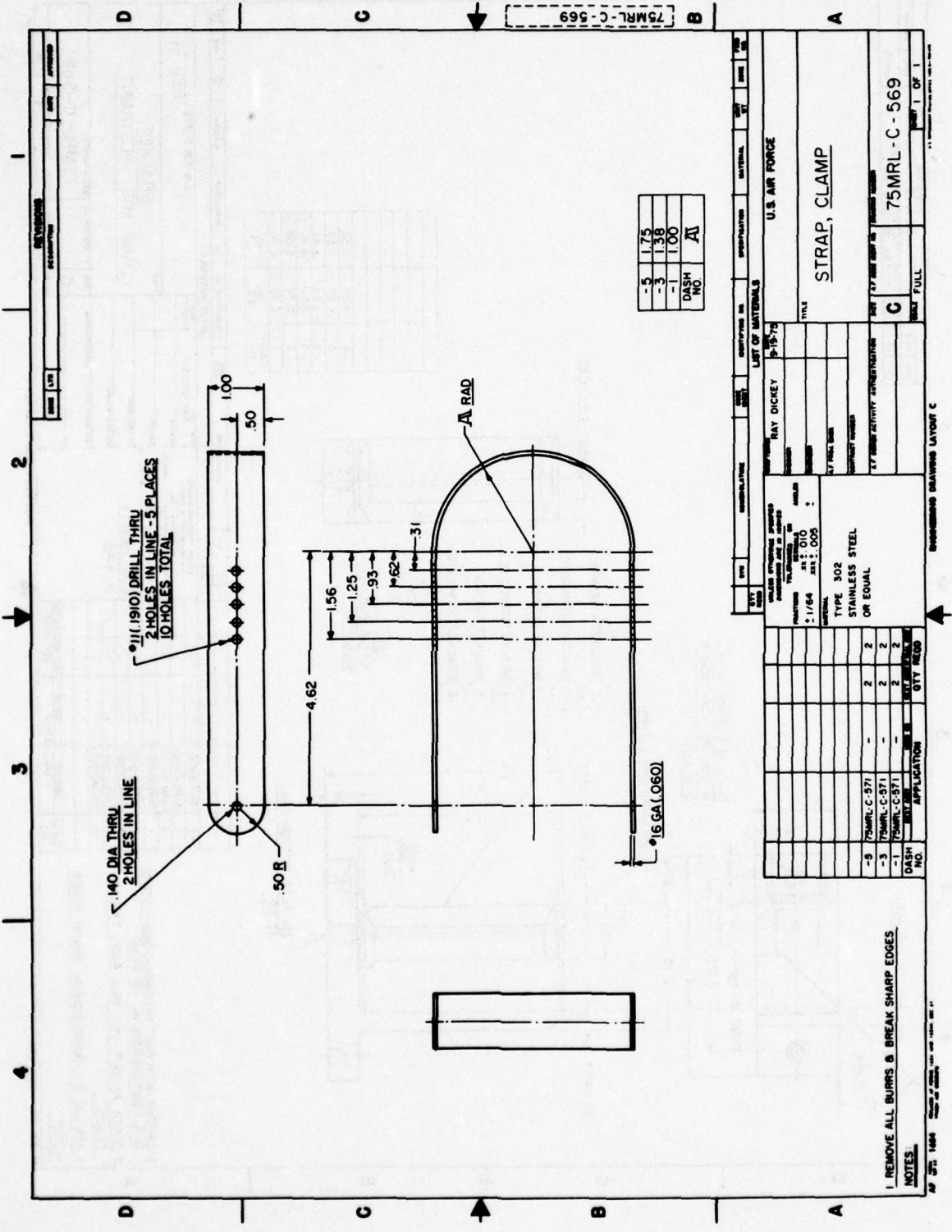


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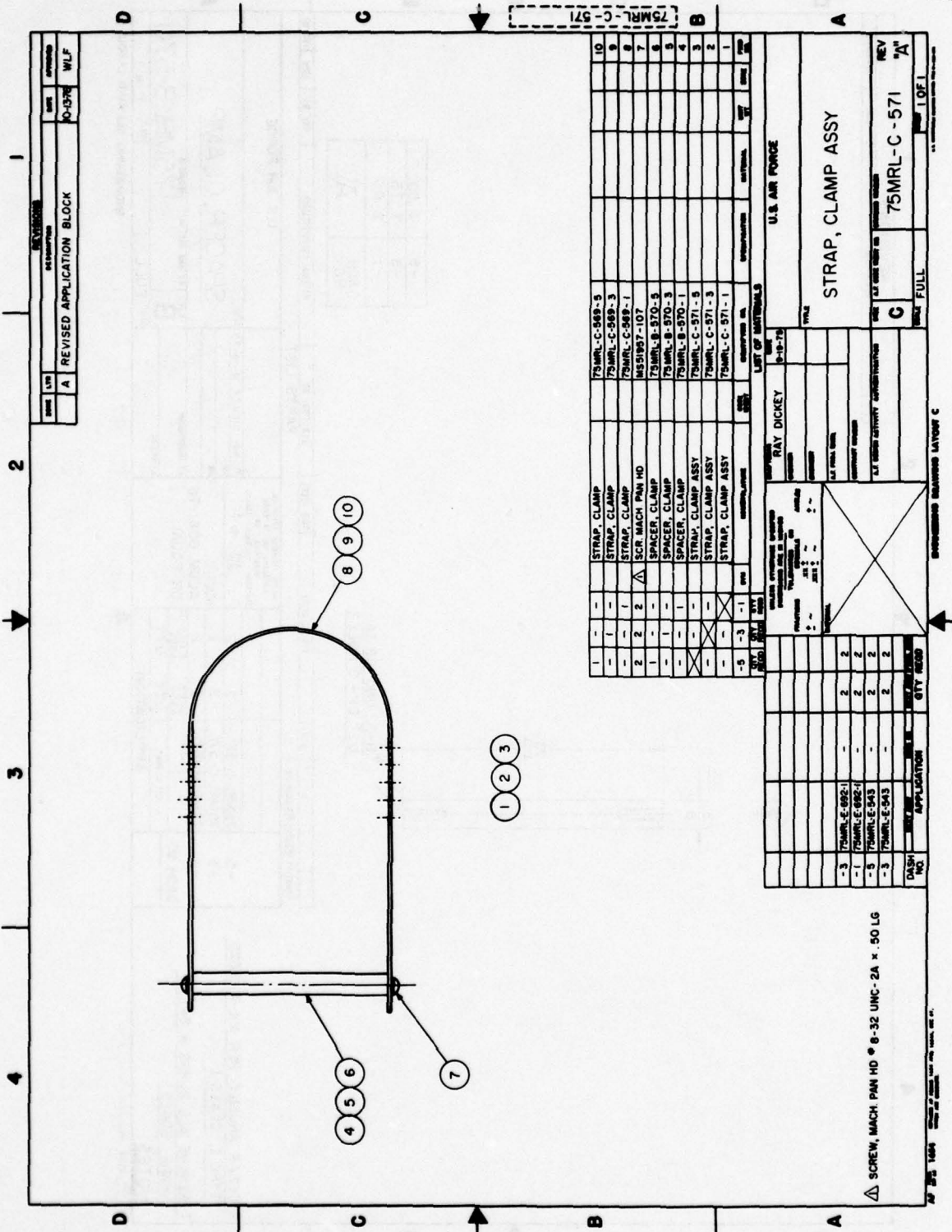
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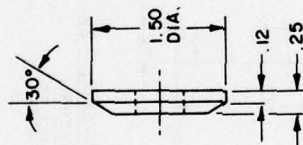


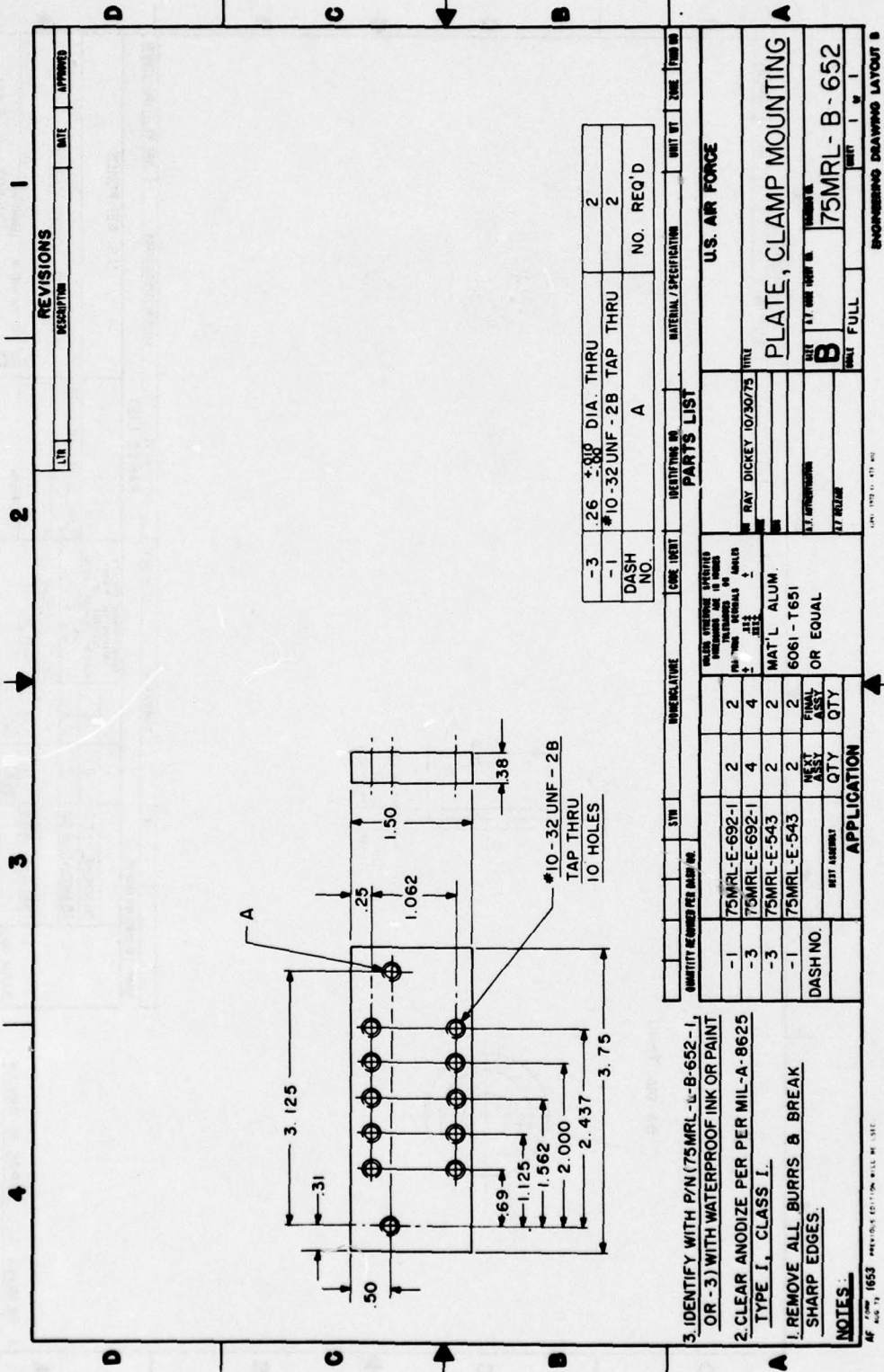
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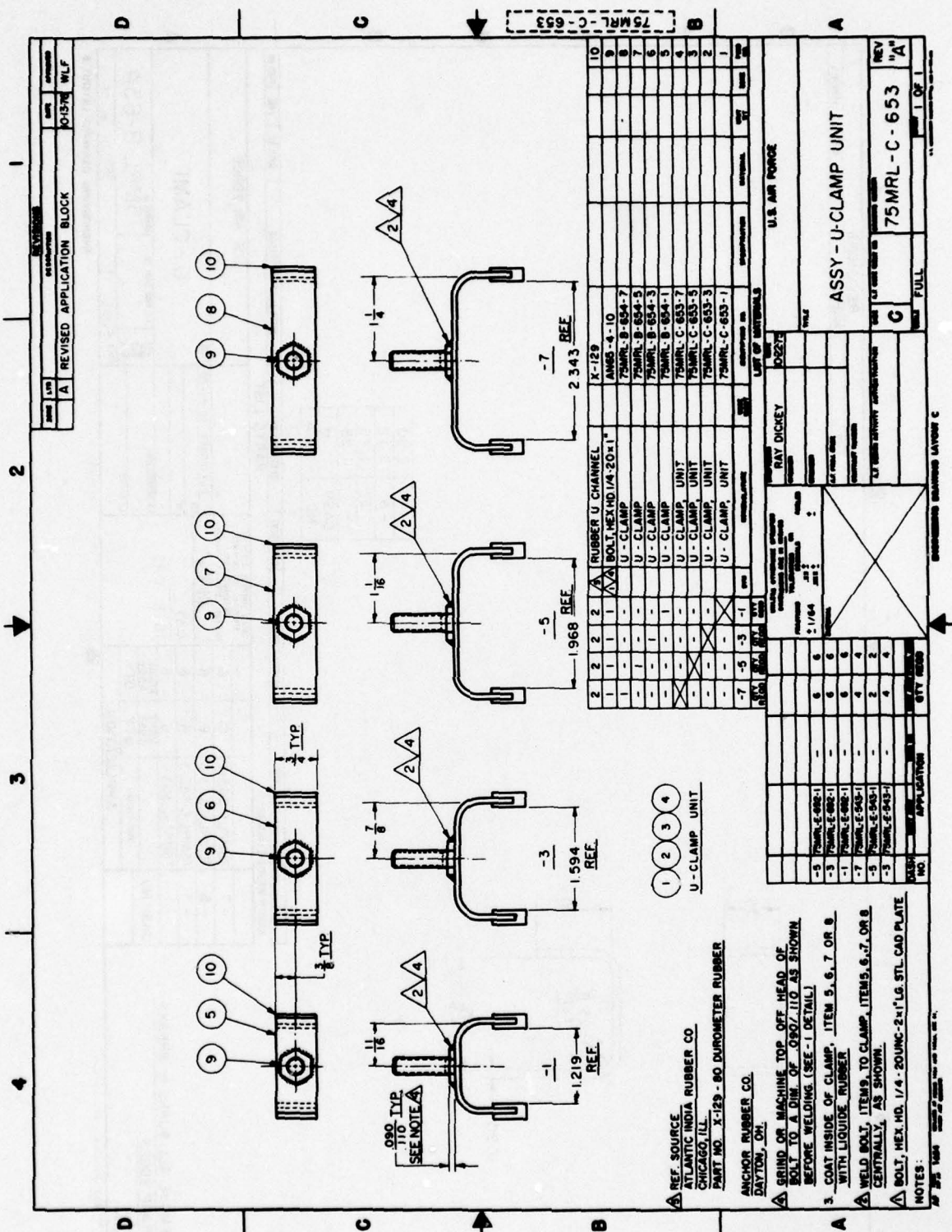
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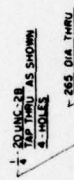
△ SCREW, MACH PAN HD # 8-32 UNC-2A x .50 LG





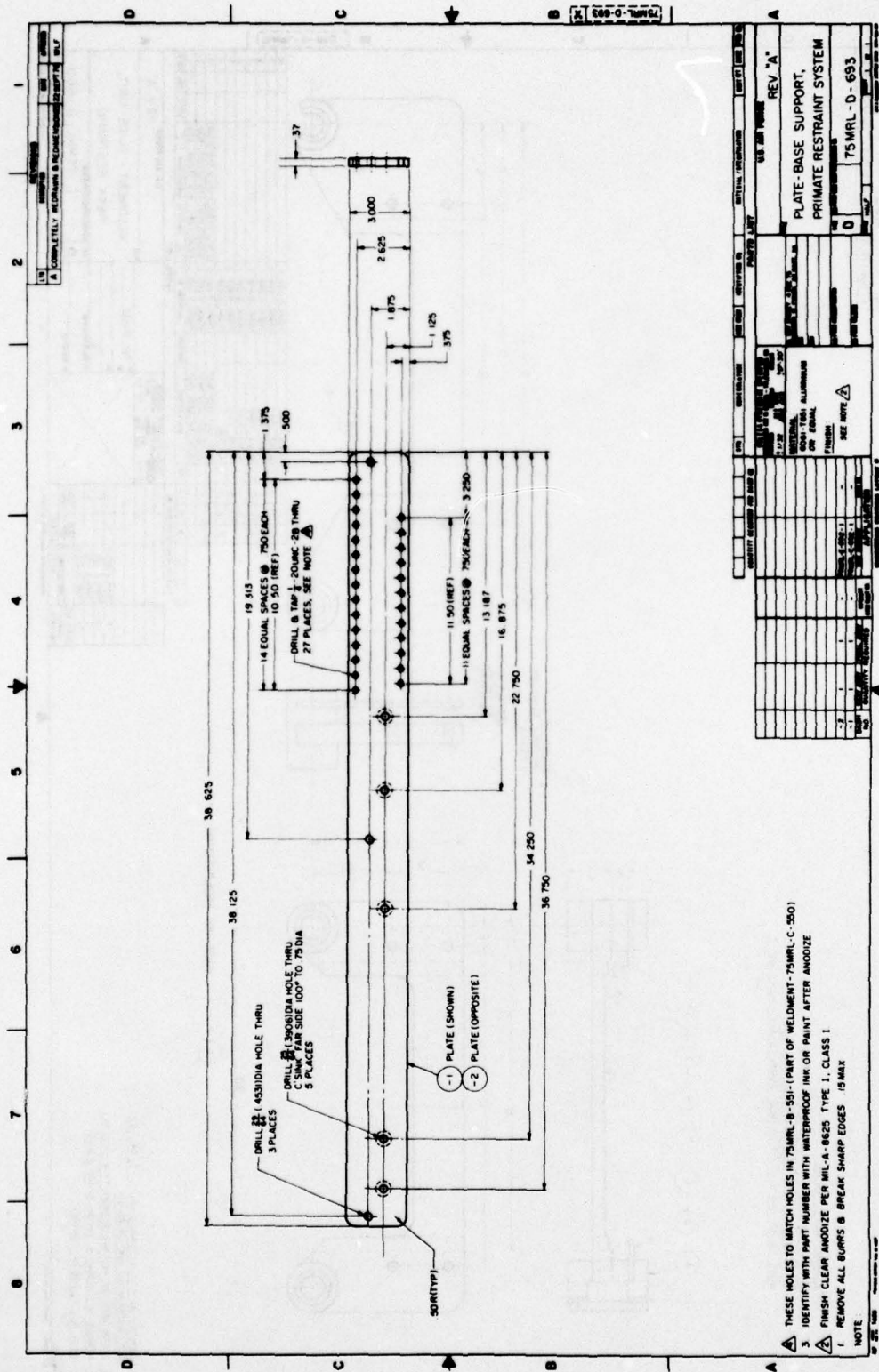


BUSHING - MAT'L TEFLO



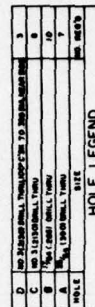
- 4 IDENTIFY WITH P/N (75MRL-D-660-1, -3, OR -5)

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- △ THESE HOLES TO MATCH HOLES IN 75MRL-B-551 (PART OF WELDMENT-75MRL-C-550)
- 3 IDENTIFY WITH PART NUMBER WITH WATERPROOF INK OR PAINT AFTER ANODIZE
- △ FINISH CLEAR ANODIZE PER MIL-A-8625 TYPE I, CLASS I
- 1 REMOVE ALL BURRS & BREAK SHARP EDGES 15 MAX
- NOTE

75MRL-D-693		REV "A"	
PLATE-BASE SUPPORT, PRIMATE RESTRAINT SYSTEM		75MRL-D-693	
MATERIAL: 7075-T6 ALUMINUM		FINISH: SEE NOTE	
TOLERANCES: UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		DIMENSIONS: IN UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	
SURFACE FINISH: SEE NOTE		WELDING: SEE NOTE	
PAINT: SEE NOTE		ANODIZING: SEE NOTE	
DRILLING: SEE NOTE		MACHINING: SEE NOTE	
FITTING: SEE NOTE		ASSEMBLY: SEE NOTE	
INSPECTION: SEE NOTE		REWORK: SEE NOTE	
REVISIONS:		DATE:	



HOFF | EGEN

NOTE

[illegible]





APPENDIX A INDEX

INDEX NO.	QTY.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	1	75MRL-E-692-1	ASSEMBLY
2	1	75MRL-D-696-1	RAIL BASE SUPPORT R. H.
3	1	75MRL-B-444-1	SUPPORT RISER R. H.
4	1	75MRL-D-693-1	PLATE BASE SUPPORT
5	1	75MRL-B-443-3	SUPPORT ANGLE
6	1	75MRL-D-693-2	PLATE BASE SUPPORT
7	1	75MRL-B-444-2	SUPPORT RISER L. H.
8	1	75MRL-D-696-2	RAIL BASE SUPPORT L. H.
9	1	75MRL-C-550-3	BRACKET SUPPORT, REAR L. H.
10	1	75MRL-B-442-1	PLATE, NECK RESTRAINT *
11	1	75MRL-C-550-1	BRACKET SUPPORT, REAR R. H.
12	1	75MRL-C-697-1	SUPPORT RISER R. H.
13	1	75MRL-C-697-2	SUPPORT RISER L. H.
14	1	75MRL-D-553-1	SUPPORT RAIL & BASE
15	1	75MRL-F-694-1	PLATE BODY SUPPORT
16	1	75MRL-B-441-1	STOP GUIDE
17	2	75MRL-B-555-1	SEAT BELT RESTRAINT
18	2	75MRL-B-562-3	PAD SEAT
19	2	75MRL-B-698-1	PLATE EXTENSION
20	6	75MRL-C-653-1	U-CLAMP UNIT *
21	1	75MRL-B-654-1	U-CLAMP
22	1	AN65-4-10	BOLT, HEX HD. 1/4-20-1"
23	1	X-129	RUBBER U CHANNEL
24	4	75MRL-B-652-3	PLATE CLAMP MTG *
25	1	75MRL-C-568-1	BKT. CLAMP MTG RESTRAINT *
26	1	75MRL-C-571-1	STRAP CLAMP ASSY *
27	1	75MRL-D-660-1	GUIDE UNIT NECK RESTRAINT
28	2	75MRL-B-647-1	ROD GUIDE *
29	2	75MRL-B-648-1	HOLDER, THDED, ROD GUIDE
30	1	75MRL-D-695-1	WASHER, ROD GUIDE
31	1	75MRL-D-545-1	PAD, BODY SUPPORT *
32	1	75MRL-C-563-2	SUPPORT, GUIDE ADJ
33	1	75MRL-B-699-1	BELT, RESTRAINT, ACCEL. *
34	1	75MRL-C-567-3	BELT, RESTRAINT ACCEL. *
35	1	75MRL-D-547-3	PLATE SEAT SUPPORT
36	1	75MRL-B-652-1	PLATE CLAMP MTG *
37	1	75MRL-C-548-3	PLATE FOOT SUPPORT
38	1	75MRL-B-554-1	SUPPORT SEAT PLATE
39	1	75MRL-C-700-1	PLATE, LEG SUPPORT
40	1	75MRL-B-442-3	PLATE-NECK RESTRAINT *
41	1	75MRL-B-442-5	PLATE-NECK RESTRAINT *
42	1	75MRL-B-442-17	PLATE-NECK RESTRAINT *
43	6	75MRL-C-653-3	U-CLAMP UNIT *
44	1	75MRL-B-654-3	U-CLAMP
45	1	AN65-4-10	BOLT, HEX HD. 1/4-20-1"
46	1	X-129	RUBBER U CHANNEL
47	6	75MRL-C-653-5	U-CLAMP UNIT *
48	1	75MRL-B-654-5	U-CLAMP
49	1	AN65-4-10	BOLT, HEX HD. 1/4-20-1"
50	1	X-129	RUBBER U CHANNEL
51	1	75MRL-C-568-3	BKT. CLAMP MTG RESTRAINT *
52	1	75MRL-C-571-3	STRAP CLAMP ASSY *
53	2	75MRL-B-647-3	ROD GUIDE *
54	2	75MRL-B-647-5	ROD GUIDE *
55	2	75MRL-B-647-7	ROD GUIDE *
56	2	75MRL-D-695-3	PAD, BODY SUPPORT *
57	1	75MRL-D-695-5	PAD, BODY SUPPORT *
58	14	75MRL-B-357-1	SPACER
59	1	75MRL-B-358-1	PLATE
60	1	75MRL-C-568-2	BRKT. CLAMP MTG, RESTRAINT *
61	1	75MRL-C-568-4	BRKT. CLAMP MTG, RESTRAINT *
62	5	3/8-16UNC-2Ax1 1/2	BOLT, HEX HD.
63	6	1/4-20UNC-2Ax1 1/2	BOLT, HEX HD.
64	6	1/4-28UNC-2Ax3/4	BOLT, HEX HD.
65	4	1/2-13UNC-2Ax1"	BOLT, HEX HD.
66	2	5/16-24UNC-2Ax1"	BOLT, HEX HD.
67	4	1/4-20UNC-2A-1 1/4	BOLT, HEX HD.
68	10	3/8-16UNC-2Ax1"	SCREW, MACH 100° FLAT HD.
69	8	1/4-20UNC-2Ax1"	SCREW, CAP, SOC. HD.
70	8	#10-32UNC-2Ax3/8	SCREW, MACH 100° FLAT HD.
71	12	#10-32UNC-2Ax3/8	SCREW, MACH. PAN HD.
72	12	3/8-16UNC-2Ax1 1/4"	SCREW, SOC. HD. CAP.
73	10	#10-32UNC-2Ax5/8"	SCREW, MACH, 100° FLAT HD.
74	17	3/8-1 I.D.	WASHER, FLAT
75	12	#10-1 I.D.	WASHER, FLAT
76	28	1/2-1 I.D.	WASHER, FLAT
77	4	5/16-1 I.D.	WASHER, FLAT
78	2	3/8-1 I.D.	WASHER, SPLIT-LOCK
79	2	1/4-1 I.D.	WASHER, SPLIT-LOCK
80	6	3/8-16UNC-2B	NUT, PLAIN, HEX
81	8	1/4-20UNC-2B	NUT, PLAIN, HEX
82	2	1/2-28UNC-2B	NUT, SELF-LOCK, HEX
83	4	1/4-28UNC-2B	NUT, SELF-LOCK, HEX
84	10	#10-32UNC-2B	NUT, SELF-LOCK, HEX
85	2	5/16-24UNC-2B	NUT, SELF-LOCK, HEX
86	2	MS17990C330	QUICK RELEASE PIN *
87	2	MS17990C323	QUICK RELEASE PIN *
88	6	SERIES 215-U	TOGGLE CLAMP

* FURNISHED IN RANGE OF SIZES,USAGE
OPTIONAL

REFERENCES

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4. Clark, K.A. and A.E. New, "Anthropometric Determinations of American Born Macaca mulatta," Naval Aerospace Medical Institute, Naval Aerospace Medical Center, Pensacola, Florida, NAMI-1078, July 1969.
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6. Yoder, J.E., A.A. Karl, C.M. Oloff and K.J. Greenlees, "A Comparison of Invasive Techniques for Assessment of Cardiac Output Under Acceleration Stress," 1978 Annual Scientific Meeting, New Orleans Hilton, New Orleans, LA., May 8-11 1978.
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